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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW		
3	ARTHUR USHERSON,		
4	Plaintiff,		
5	V.		19 Civ. 6368 JMF
6	BANDSHELL ARTIST MANAGEME	ENT,	
7	Defendant.		
8		x	
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10			November 14, 2019 4:00 p.m.
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13	Before:		
14	HON. JESSE M. FURMAN,		
15			District Judge
16			
17		APPEARANCES	
18	LIEBOWITZ LAW FIRM, PLLC Attorneys for plaintiff BY: RICHARD LIEBOWITZ, Esq.		
19			
20	JAMES FREEMAN, Esq. Of couns	_	
21	or count		
22	McGUIRE WOODS, LLP Attorneys for defendant BY: BRAD RICHARD NEWBERG, Esq. Of counsel		
23			
24	or count		
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Conference

needs to testify, how you think it should be handled. I will issue an order that gives you further guidance on that front.

More broadly, I guess we are here for the initial conference. One option would be to put everything on hold pending adjudication of the sanctions motion and see where that lands us. I will say I am skeptical of the request to dismiss the complaint on that basis. I think if sanctions are appropriate, monetary sanctions are presumably the way to go and not dismissal, but so in part for that reason I guess my inclination would not be to hit the pause button.

Another option would be to proceed with discovery in the normal course. I guess the third option is somewhere in-between. I wanted to raise this. Mr. Newberg has a footnote in his memorandum of law, suggesting that there may be a threshold issue with respect to the copyright in this case that because it may predate 1989, that it is not a valid copyright in the absence of a registration. I don't know if you're right about that, and maybe you can elaborate on it.

Would that be dispositive of the claims in this case and, if so, is that something we should have early summary judgment motion practice on? What is your thought?

MR. NEWBERG: Thank you. Yes, that would be dispositive. They lose all rights in copyright for publishing, print out, listening, anything regarding your photograph without notice if it was done before 1989.

Conference

Additionally, actually just yesterday we also discovered that after this case was filed, Mr. Usherson filed a copyright registration, which it seems to be on these photographs, so now it is unclear whether the registration in the complaint actually does cover the photograph or if it is the new copyright registration.

If it is the new copyright registration, it is unequivocal this case must be dismissed with prejudice based on the Supreme Court's recent holding in terms of having to have a registration before you file and the Second Circuit and this Court's holdings that that is a non-curable error.

So now we discovered that yesterday. One of the things I was going to ask your Honor, I think we we need to amend our answer. I do think that having discovery purely on those aspects early would probably be a very good idea.

THE COURT: Mr. Liebowitz.

MR. LIEBOWITZ: Your Honor, so what defendant doesn't realize is this is an unpublished work. The VA number is VAU. When it is VAU, it is unpublished. So defendants say it was published before 1989 is not accurate. So it was VAU, it is unpublished, and that does not affect any public domain or anything like that.

It was unpublished, so there is no issue with registration. I don't know what defense counsel means about other registrations or other photographs. I will have to see

Conference

what my office did, but this is the correct registration. It is registered as unpublished, and there are statutory damages and attorney's fees in this case.

We believe that if defendant wants to take up these issues during discovery, we want to have discovery as well. We want to determine why wasn't there a license, why wasn't the photograph taken down. There are a lot of factors that go into statutory damages, and we believe that the appropriate thing to do at this stage is to just set discovery, set the dates, and let the parties engage and hopefully during that process the parties could eventually get to a settlement number we are willing to live with and we can finally put this matter to rest.

MR. NEWBERG: May I respond briefly, your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. NEWBERG: Responding backwards on the point of the facts on the discovery Mr. Liebowitz is talking about, that is normal discovery. What we are talking about --

THE COURT: Slow down.

MR. NEWBERG: -- is preemptive discovery on the notice on registration. I can tell Mr. Liebowitz right here on August -- this is a photo, sort of well known folk community photo of Bob Dylan, Leon Redbone and David Bromberg at the Mariposa Folk Festival on July 16, 1972.

Taking this backwards, while there is a registration

2.4

Conference

that was mentioned in the complaint that simply just says unpublished photographs, Nos. 122-208, that is what was for the complaint. On August 22nd, a very specific registration was issued that says Arthur Usherson, Bob Dylan at Mariposa Folk Festival, July 16, 1972, 30 photographs. Clearly it is very likely one of these 30 photographs is the photograph in question, which is a photograph of Bob Dylan at the Mariposa Folk Festival, July 16, 1972.

As far as the publication, I am well aware the registration says that they're unpublished photographs. I think that is almost certainly inaccurate. This is a photograph that has been widely circulated. I found examples of it ranging back 10 to 20 years, and so if it were unpublished, it would, it would be widely circulated, which may be another reason to take discovery. Thank you.

THE COURT: If there is a generic registration on day one, and then a more specific registration on day two, I don't know why that would, be but in theory cover the same work?.

MR. NEWBERG: It is possible then it could cover the same work. We are willing to find out whether these unpublished photographs are composite copies to determine whether or not this is part of it and why there was this new registration.

In addition, if you published hundreds or a group of unpublished photographs, a collection, if any of those

Conference

photographs, and — this may be the reason for the new registration — if any of those photographs actually were published, that takes away the entire copyright registration. So I have 50 unpublished photographs and 10 published, and to put them in as unpublished photographs and try to get them in that way and determine some of them were published, then that copyright is no longer valid.

THE COURT: What do you need to get to the bottom of that and figure out what is going on here?

MR. NEWBERG: In terms of discovery, we need discovery on deposit copies of the photographs were put in for this 2011 registration. We need discovery on Mr. Usherson of when these photographs were published, if they were published, and if they have, how they have been used, and discovery of why this new registration was put in on August 22nd, because if the new registration was essentially the first valid registration for this photograph, then this case is — and that is a separate issue obviously from the notice, which is another reason for dismissing.

If it were found, that is the other part of discovery, if this is a published photograph and it was published without notice prior to 1989, then there is no copyright possibility whatsoever.

THE COURT: What discovery would you need on that aside from the deposition of Mr. Usherson?